

EXHIBIT D

without regard to the party affiliation of candidates. 15. (*esp.*) an adherent of independency. — *Idiom.* 16. independent of, irrespective of; regardless of. [1605–15; IN-3 + *DEPENDENT*] — *IN-DEPEND-ENT-ly*, *adv.*
IN-DEPEND-ENT variable, *n.* a variable in a functional relation whose value determines the value or values of other variables, as *x* in the relation *y* = 3*x*². [1850–55]
IN-depth, *adj.* intensive; thorough: *an in-depth study*. [1960–65]
IN-describable (in/di skri/bə bəl), *adj.* not describable; too extraordinary for description: *Indescribable confusion*. [1785–95] — *IN-describ-a-bly*, *in/di skri/bə bəl-ness*, *n.* — *IN-describ-a-bly*, *adv.*
IN-destructible (in/di strukt/ə bəl), *adj.* not destructible. [1665–75; < LL] — *IN-destruct-i-bil-i-ty*, *in/di strukt/ə bəl-ness*, *n.* — *IN-destruct-i-bly*, *adv.*
IN-de-ter-mi-na-ble (in/di tər/mi nə bəl), *adj.* 1. incapable of being ascertained. 2. incapable of being decided or settled. [1480–90; < LL] — *IN-de-ter-mi-na-ble-ness*, *n.* — *IN-de-ter-mi-na-bly*, *adv.*
IN-de-ter-mi-na-cy (in/di tər/mi nə sē), *n.* the quality or state of being indeterminate. [1840–50]
IN-de-ter-mi-nate (in/di tər/mi nit), *adj.* 1. not precisely fixed or determined; indefinite; vague. 2. not settled in advance. 3. *Math.* *n.* (of a quantity) undefined, as 0/0. *b.* (of an equation) able to be satisfied by more than one value for each unknown. 4. (of an inflectionless) having the axis or axes not ending in a flower or bud. [1350–1400; ME < LL] — *IN-de-ter-mi-nate-ly*, *adv.* — *IN-de-ter-mi-nate-ness*, *n.* — *IN-de-ter-mi-na-tion* (nā/shən), *n.*
IN-de-ter-mi-nism (in/di tər/mi niz/əm), *n.* a theory that human actions, though influenced somewhat by preexisting conditions, are not entirely governed by them. [1870–75] — *IN-de-ter-mi-nist*, *n.* — *IN-de-ter-mi-nis-tic*, *adj.*
IN-dex (in/deks), *n.* *pl.* — *DEX-es*, —*DEX-es* (dɔ sɛz), *v.* — *DEX-ed*, —*DEX-ing*. —*1.* (in a printed work) an alphabetical listing of names, places, and topics along with the numbers of the pages on which they are mentioned or discussed. 2. a sequential arrangement of material, *esp.* in alphabetical or numerical order. 3. something used or serving to point out; *ind.* — *INDEX-er*, *n.* a pointer or indicator, as in a scientific instrument. 5. Also called *first finstons*, a printed sign in the shape of a hand with extended index finger, used to point out a note or paragraph. 6. a number or formula expressing a property or ratio: *index of growth*; *Index of Intelligence*. 7. *Math.* *n.* a exponent (def. 3). *b.* the integer *n* in a radical $\sqrt[n]{}$ defining the *n*-th root: $\sqrt[5]{x}$ is a radical having index three. *c.* a subscript or superscript indicating the position of an object in a series of similar objects, as the subscripts 1, 2, and 3 in the series *x*₁, *x*₂, *x*₃. *d.* (*usu. esp.*) any list of forbidden or otherwise restricted material deemed morally or politically harmful by authorities. —*IN-d.* *v.* to provide with an index. —*10.* to enter in an index. —*11.* to serve to indicate. —*12.* to adjust, as wages. [1350–1400; ME < L; informer, token, list = *IN-* + *-dex*, comb. form of *dicere* to show, indicate + *-s* nom. sing. ending] — *IN-dex-a-ble*, *adj.* — *IN-dex-er*, *n.* — *IN-dex-i-cal*, *adj.*
IN-dex-a-tion (in/deks ə/shən), *n.* the automatic adjustment of wages, interest rates, etc., according to changes in the cost of living, *esp.* to compensate for inflation. [1955–60]
IN-dex finger, *n.* *FOUNDER*. [1840–50]
IN-dex fos-sil, *n.* a widely distributed fossil, of narrow range in time, regarded as characteristic of a given geological formation and used *esp.* in determining the age of related formations. [1895–1900]
IN-dex of refraction, *n.* a number indicating the speed of light in a given medium, *usu.* as the ratio of the speed of light in a vacuum or in air to that in the given medium. [1920–30]
IN-dia (in/di ə), *n.* 1. a republic in S Asia; formerly a British colony; gained independence in 1947; became a republic within the Commonwealth of Nations in 1950. 844,000,000; 1,248,680 sq. mi. (3,229,419 sq. km). Cap.: New Delhi. 2. a subcontinent in S Asia, S of the Himalayas, occupied by Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, and Pakistan.
IN-dia Ink, *n.* (sometimes *LC*) 1. a black pigment consisting of lampblack mixed with glue or size. 2. a fluid ink made from this pigment. [1655–65]
IN-di-an (in/di ən), *n.* 1. AMERICAN INDIAN. 2. any of the Indigenous languages of the American Indians. 3. a native, citizen, or inhabitant of the Republic of India. 4. (*esp. formerly, or in historical contexts*) a native or inhabitant of the subcontinent of India. —*adj.* 5. of or pertaining to the American Indians or their languages. 6. of or pertaining to India or S Asia. 7. ORIENTAL (def. 3). 8. belonging or pertaining to a physiogeographical division comprising *tristia* S of the Himalayas, and Pakistan and Sri Lanka. [1330–1400; < ME *Indien* < OF < ML *Indiānus*. See *Ind.* below.] —*Usage.* In modern times the term *Indian* may refer to a member of an aboriginal American people, to an inhabitant of the subcontinent of India, or to a citizen of the Republic of India. In the 18th century the term *AMERICAN INDIAN* came to be used for the aboriginal inhabitants of the U.S. and Canada; it now includes the aboriginal peoples of South America as well. *AUSTRO-INDIAN* and *AMERIND* developed in the next century in a further attempt to reduce ambiguity. The most recent designation, *esp.* in North America, is *NATIVE AMERICAN*. All these terms appear in edited writing. Whether one will gain ascendancy over the others remains to be seen. The only pre-European inhabitants of North America to whom *INDIAN* or terms using it *usu.* are not applied are the Eskimos and Aleuts.
IN-di-an-a (in/di ən-ə), *n.* 1. AMERICAN INDIAN. 2. a state in the central United States. 5,564,228; 36,291 sq. mi. (93,995 sq. km). Cap.: Indianapolis. Abbr.: *IN*, *Ind.* — *IN-di-an-an*, *IN-di-an-ian*, *IN-di-an-ism*, *adj.*, *n.*
IN-di-an agent, *n.* an official representing the U.S. government in dealing with an Indian tribe or tribes. [1705–15]
IN-di-an ap-o-olis (in/di ə nap/ə lē), *n.* the capital of Indiana, in the central part. 727,130.
IN-di-an bread, *n.* TUCKAMOC. [1645–55, *Amoc.*]

PRONUNCIATION KEY: ūcl. Gāpc, cāre, pārt; sel. Even: iŋ, ice: ɔk, nō, lār, oil, bōok
bōle, out: up, ūrge; child: sŋg; shoe: thŋ, thā: th in treasure. a = a in alone,
c in item. l in castle. o in gallon. u in circus. * in fire (fīr), hour (hūr).